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STATEMENT ISSUED ON PARTY SECRETARIES TALKS

LD232136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 23 Jan 87

["Press statement: Discussion of Central Committee Secretaries of Fraternal Parties of Socialist Countries" -- ADN Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (ADN) -- Central Committee secretaries for international and ideological questions of fraternal parties of socialist countries met in Warsaw on 22 and 23 January 1987. It was attended by:

From the BCP:
Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.
Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.
Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee.
Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Central Committee.

From the MSZMP:
Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee.
Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

From the Communist party of Vietnam:
Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.
Dao Duy Tung, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

From the SED:
Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.
Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

From the Communist Party of Cuba:
Carlos Aldana Escalante, secretary of the Central Committee.

From the Lao People's Revolutionary Party:
Somlat Chanthamath, secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Party Committee for Propaganda.

From the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party:
Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.
Tserenpiliyn Balhaajav, secretary of the Central Committee.

From the PZPR:
Jan Glowezyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.
Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee.

From the RCP:
Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.
Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

From the CPSU:
Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the Central Committee.
Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the Central Committee.
Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the Central Committee.

From the CPCZ:
Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.
Jan Tojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting conducted an exchange of views on current issues of socialist construction, international politics, and political-ideological work in the light of the resolutions of the party congresses of the fraternal parties and the results of the Moscow working meeting of the leading representatives of the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA countries.

During the discussion it was pointed out that the fraternal parties, through the creative application of the principles of scientific socialism, are introducing their rich and manifold experiences and achievements in the practice of developing the new society.

The participants underlined the importance of the realization of the programs of dynamic and intensive economic and social development as adopted by the party congresses of the fraternal parties. They referred to the need to further deepen the cooperation of the socialist countries in all areas, and to perfect the forms and methods commensurate with present-day conditions and requirements, something which corresponds both to the national as well as the common interests.

An effective cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality, independence and mutual respect, as well as the resourceful and creative work of each party and every country helps to strengthen the unity of the fraternal countries and to increase the attraction of socialism in the world. The exchange of views on the means, methods, and forms of cooperation of the socialist states was conducted from the viewpoint of deploying to the maximum extent the reserves which each individual country has at its disposal. In this, special importance is attached to the resolute and effective measures for the realization of the long-term programs and agreements of economic cooperation and the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries to the year 2000.

The participants emphasized the extraordinary significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up a new epoch in the history of mankind. They spoke about the preparation and execution of measures on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of this historic event in their countries and in the international arena.

The participants briefed each other about their experiences gathered in their ideological and propaganda work. They considered it essential to raise to a higher level the contents and form of the politico-ideological and propagandist-educational work in the spirit of the active struggle for developing socialism and communism in each one of our countries, the deepening of understanding between the peoples in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

At the meeting the need to explain convincingly the policy and the achievements of the socialist countries in the area of the rights and freedoms of the peoples, in the perfecting of the socialist democracy, the relations of the nations among each other, the expansion of the citizens' participation in the management of all the areas of society, was pointed out. The activation of research into theory and practice of socialism was discussed.

The representatives of the fraternal parties exchanged views on the broad application of scientific methods in socio-educational work and the modernization and development of the material-technical base of mass media and culture in the socialist countries.

The participants condemned the information and propaganda aggression of the reactionary imperialist forces, which are trying, particularly under the pretext of defending the rights and religious and national freedoms of people, to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and to whip up nationalist and chauvinist sentiments. In this connection it was emphatically stressed that the socialist countries must work actively together in the interests of an objective, comprehensive and truthful reporting of the historic achievements of their peoples and the problems they are working to solve.

In the discussion of foreign policy questions it was noted that the efforts undertaken by the socialist states in the International Year of Peace, which are aimed at the struggle against the nuclear threat and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, are exerting a favorable influence on the changes in the political climate in the world and on the mood of international public opinion.

Of extraordinary importance for the struggle against the danger of war was the statement of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, on the gradual removal of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. It also gave public opinion a powerful stimulus to recognize the dangers threatening the world.

The representatives of the fraternal parties stressed the particular importance of the proposals put forward by the USSR at Reykjavik. They bear witness to the power of the new political approach to international issues. Millions of people saw for themselves that it is possible to reduce nuclear arsenals drastically and swiftly. The Soviet program for nuclear disarmament, the Budapest Appeal for the reduction of forces and arms in Europe, as well as other constructive initiatives and proposals convincingly demonstrate the new approach of the socialist countries to the fundamental issues of international politics, an approach based on a sense of great responsibility for the fate of mankind.

All this gave fresh impetus to the activities of various political parties, broad social movements and religious organizations in the struggle for disarmament, security, cooperation and peace.

There has as yet not been a noticeable change in the international situation, it was noted. The international situation remains complicated and serious. This demands of all peace-loving states and forces for peace even greater consistency, determination and persistence in the fight against the aggressive policy of imperialism and its plans to step up nuclear and conventional arming and even to extend it to space. To achieve these ends, cooperation is necessary; different ideological, political and philosophical viewpoints should not be allowed to be an obstacle to this.

The participants in the meeting once again stressed the determination of their parties and countries to work together with the other socialist countries, with all states, irrespective of their social systems, and with all forces for peace, and thus to make a significant contribution to the further strengthening of the forces of peace, reason and good will. They will unremittingly pursue the solution of a basic problem of our epoch -- the implementation of nuclear disarmament, the strengthening of general security, and the creation of a world in which the use of force in international affairs is ruled out, and every person, every nation, all of mankind is assured of a free and dignified life.

The participants in the meeting spoke about questions relating to the situation in Central America, in southern Africa, in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East, and expressed their solidarity with all the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism. In this connection, stress was laid on the destabilizing character of imperialist policy, primarily U.S. policy. The participants advocated the settlement of the conflicts in the various regions by negotiations on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence of states, and of the right of every people to determine its destiny without foreign interference. They stressed the indivisible connection between peace, disarmament and development, as well as the global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, developing countries' foreign debts, and the creation of new international economic order.

The meeting upheld in a cordial and extraordinarily businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of comradely unity. The meeting was attended by other responsible colleagues in the central committees of the fraternal parties.

GOTSEV RECEIVES LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS, DOCUMENT

AU262116 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 26 (BTA) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received at their request the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, and the charges d'affaires of Argentina and Uruguay. On behalf of the member countries of the Contadora Group and of the Lima Support Group, the Latin American diplomats handed him the text of the joint communique adopted by the foreign minsters of the countries in the two groups in connection with the tour they completed of the Central American countries, on which they were accompanied by the secretaries general of the United Nations and of the Organisation of American States.

The Bulgarian side commended highly the fresh invigoration of the peace efforts, which the Latin American member countries of the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group channel into the search for lasting peace in Central America. Bulgaria reiterated her principled and consistent stand that regional conflicts can only be settled by peaceful negotiations.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO CURB CONSTRUCTION

AU272047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers has dealt with the implementation of the 1987 plan and the forthcoming tasks related to implementing a crucial turning point in constructing various projects and decreasing uncompleted construction.

It is planned to significantly decrease the projects under construction and thus accelerate the construction process, to introduce the planned basic funds, and to decrease the scope of incomplete construction.

The associations, economic organizations, and okrug people's councils have been instructed to adopt measures to reduce the volume of construction.

The measures planned for this year are expected to cut the time needed to construct the projects, to increase the labor productivity, to improve the capacity of the construction organizations, and to ensure the introduction of the planned basic funds.

DATA ON TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES PUBLISHED

AU251732 Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 25 (BTA) -- Immediately after the establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, its members accounted for nearly 90 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade. The following years, during which cooperation was activated with the developing world and with the advanced capitalist countries, witnessed a decrease in the C.M.E.A. states' share in Bulgaria's commercial exchanges. It should be borne in mind, however, that Bulgaria has always realized some three-quarters of her countertrade within the community.

The U.S.S.R. alone has invariably taken up over 50 per cent of this commerce.

In 1985 Bulgaria and the Soviet Union traded 15,500 million foreign currency leva's worth of goods and services, as against 152 million in 1950. At present Bulgaria accounts for 8 per cent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade and ranks third among its trading partners abroad.

This impressive scope of this cooperation is evident from the fact that in 1985 this country's foreign trade totalled 27,700 million foreign currency leva.

Business ties with the rest of the C.M.E.A. members also register vigorous progress. The ambitions are to reach a billion currency leva's worth of annual countertrade with some of them.

Specialization and cooperation within the community has led to positive structural changes in Bulgarian exports. The deliveries of machines and equipment increase at a particularly high rate. If in the early 70s Bulgaria supplied her C.M.E.A. partners with engineering products to the value of 224 million foreign currency leva, 15 years later the figure has already reached 3,700 million. Within these shipments, heavily researched items, such as power generation and electrical engineering machines, communication equipment and electronics take up a rapidly increasing portion.

Here are some statistics illustrating the range of Bulgarian exports: In 1985 deliveries to countries abroad reached the sum of 13,700 million foreign currency leva, three-quarters of which went to the socialist states. These exports included 846,000 electric motors, 538,000 car storage batteries, 208,000 electric hoists, electric and I.C.E. cars, 626,000 telephones, 696,000 tons of calcinated soda, 76,000 tons of cigarettes and 60,000 tons of oriental tobacco, 163 million eggs, 209,000 tons of canned vegetables, 125,000 tons of fresh fruit, and medicines worth 338 million leva.

Imports from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are vital for Bulgaria's economy. In 1985, 2,400 million foreign currency leva's worth of machines and equipment, and fuels, minerals and metals for 4,900 million foreign currency leva were imported from the Soviet Union alone. This amount includes 5,500 million cubic metres of natural gas and 5,900 million kwh of electric power.

There are considerable opportunities to increase the imports of industrial consumer goods from the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist states.

PRAGUE VIEWS REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

LD280944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Early this morning President Ronald Reagan delivered the State of the Union address, a program document outlining the direction of U.S. domestic and foreign policy, to the two chambers of congress.

Although he spoke in favor of more constructive relations with the USSR, he expressed the readiness of the White House to develop these relations contingent on some sort of more responsible behavior by the USSR in the international arena. Ronald Reagan also stubbornly defended his dangerous Strategic Defense Initiative.

Speaking about the Irangate affair, connected with the secret deliveries of weapons to Iran, he confirmed, yet again, that he did not know anything about the transfer of money to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. He said he was sorry about the Iran operation and admitted that the action was unsuccessful and marked by many serious mistakes.

In the next part of his address, he asked Congress to approve military expenditure for the next financial year -- a record figure of $312 billion.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON PARIS TALKS, RETURNS HOME

AU271044 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Jan 87 pp 1, 5

[Interview with CSSR Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by CTK correspondnet Karel Bartak in France -- date not given]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, concluded his official visit in France on Saturday [24 January] in the course of which he had had talks with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and was received by President Francois Mitterrand.

[Bartak] How do you assess your visit and what does it constitute for relations between Czechoslovakia and France?

[Chnoupek] In Paris we held a constructive and positive dialogue at all levels. During the reception at the Elysee Palace, French President Francois Mitterrand expressed the wish that the political relations between our countries would further intensify, that they would have a richer spectrum, and that they would develop in width as well as depth. According to the president, direct contacts between various ministerial departments should develop, too, and the political dialogue should reach a higher level. We noted a bilateral will to intensify mutually advantageous cooperation in all sphere of common interest. We paid great attention to topical international issues. Although our views on the solution of some of them differ, we found many contiguous points nevertheless. We identify ouselves with the concern of France, expressed by the president, over the quantity and the destructive power of weapons in the world. We described that concern to tally with our feelings and analyses. I pointed out, in particular, the danger of the militarization of space, especially the SDI program. Here, we noted the closeness of views. [paragraph continues]

The reception made it possible for me to brief Mitterrand on the proposals of the socialist countries to resolve the current situation. I stressed, above all, the far-reaching significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration on 15 January 1986 on the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons. I explained our interest in achieving the total ban on nuclear tests. I underscored the importance of the Reykjavik meeting, whose potential must be made use of. I pointed out the validity of the Soviet proposals. I explained the comprehensive nature of the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member-states at the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee for Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Armament in Europe. In this connection, I also recalled the relevance of the proposal the countries of the socialist community submitted to the UN General Assembly for establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

[Bartak] What was the course of your talks with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond?

[Chnoupek] These talks linked on the talk with the French president. We paid particular attention to the Europewide process. It is necessary to say that France played an important role in it from the very beginning. Like us, it welcomed the successful conclusions of the Stockholm Conference. French diplomacy has invested a positive endowment in this process, especially in the conclusion of the conference. The talks with Minister Raimond affirmed that France too is interested in concrete results being achieved at the Vienna follow-up meeting, which is now underway. Precisely in this context, we extensively discussed the possibility of reducing armed forces and equipment in Europe. I pointed out the activity of the CSSR and the socialist states also at other forums, whether the possibility of agreements on the ban of the production and use of chemical weapons or other priority security issues are involved. In talks on bilateral relations we expressed appreciation for the positive trend of cooperation in all spheres. We expressed satisfaction over the development of political relations, especially between members of the governments. We want to continue these contacts; we want to strengthen the dialogue with France and thus contribute to the relaxation of tension, to peaceful cooperation, and to security in Europe. Regarding Czechoslovak-French economic relations, we jointly noted that possibilities for their further expansion exist. We plan to further use these relations to more markedly increase the foreign trade turnover and activate nontraditional forms of trade and production cooperation. My official visit to France affirmed the irreplaceability of political dialogue in the current, interlinked world, in a complex international situation where security can only be common and general.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and his entourage left Paris for home on Saturday night. At the airport in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupek was welcomed by Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Michel Filhol, charge d'affaires of the French Embassy in Prague; and other representatives of the CSSR Military of Foreign Affairs.

Further on Visit to France

For French reportage on Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's talks with French President Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Raimond, see the France section of the 28 January DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SFRY'S PEJOVSKI ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH POTAC

LD280004 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Mito Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has arrived in Prague.

He will hold talks with Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, on the current state and further advancement of mutual cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO STRESSES SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

AU27/2049 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing the People's Socialist Self-Administration -- a Lasting Line"]

[Text] Our 17th Party Congress called the development and improvement of socialist democracy the "lasting line of our policy." Our entire social system, with the people's socialist self-administration as its substance, will be consolidated to the extent to which we will expand the working people's participation in the solution of state and public affairs and to the extent to which we will improve the quality of the political system of socialism and make it flexible.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report at the December [1986] session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed this again:

"The fulfillment of demands adopted by the 17th Congress requires the development of the people's initiative and of their creative activity. That is why we are placing such emphasis on intensifying socialist democracy and on developing socialist self-administration. That is the way to consolidate the people's awareness that they are managers of their enterprise, their cities and communities, and their country."

Socialist democracy can be improved in a number of ways through the comprehensive activity of legislative agencies and national committees and of the organizations rallied in the National Front. We see the development of various forms to publicly, collectively, and in a businesslike way assess the issues of the society's life, as well as the development of a broad flow of information to the public and of the practice of a regular rendering of accounts by the people's elected representatives of the work of all management agencies.

These principles indicate the breadth of possible improvement in our people's socialist self-administration. In practice, this means to bind the management agencies yet closer to the people and to make national committees and the organizations of the National Front rely far more than ever before on the citizens, make them proceed from the citizens' justified interests, provide them with information, and react attentively to their critical views, suggestions, and remarks.

However, let us openly say that some working collectives, national committees, and social and special-interest organizations are not applying the well-known and proven principles of socialist democracy to a sufficient extent. The struggle we are waging today for developing democracy is very frequently a struggle against our own indolence, habits, routine, formalism, and bureaucracy.

For instance, what is the reason for such great differences in the standards of work done by national committees? Why are some of the capable of linking the activity of the apparatus with that of elected agencies and deputies, and others give both the citizens and the deputies the impression that they are actually excluded from making decisions? The work of national committees, too, can at times confront the people going about their errands there with indifference, bureaucracy, supercilious attitudes, and a suppression of criticism. [paragraph continues]

Why does a disparaging attitude toward people still have such strong roots? The 17th Congress justly addressed particularly the national committees with the following demand: "The apparatuses of national committees must proceed from the fact that they are serving the work of elected agencies and the citizens' interests." However, we encounter such and similar phenomena even in the cooperative movement and elsewhere; that is why the same demand, the demand quoted above, fully applies to them, too.

The trade union agencies carry out an extremely important activity whenever they strive to cleanse the most widespread forms of direct democracy of formalism. This mainly applies to production consultations. Whenever they are merely a monologue of the executive, and a listing of indexes of the planned tasks that do not allow discussion, they discredit socialist democracy and, in fact, kill the interest in creative and enterprising work for a better, more efficient fulfillment of tasks in a specific working collective.

The democratic principles of our life and their consistent implementation in practice are, and must become, an effective dam against the plotting of individuals who enrich themselves or pursue their personal career in unjustified ways and to the detriment of, and contrary to, the interests and mission of the collective. We cannot have a healthy democratic development of society without criticism of this abuse.

When pondering the causes and conditions of violations of the principles of socialist democracy, we find that they occur as a rule whenever the people deviate from the Leninist style of work in executing their leading function; whenever one kind of discipline applies to some people and a different kind to others; whenever being entrusted with a leading function seems to mean a "license" for bossy behavior; whenever justified criticism is persecuted and those who defend social interests against various abuse are harrassed; whenever democratic discussion is replaced by staged meetings that permit no unexpected additional statement; and whenever people are afraid to conduct frank discussions, preferring "discussions" in lobbies and so forth.

The democratic principles of our life are also seriously disrupted in places where the state's laws, and the statutes of the party, the trade unions, and other organizations are interpreted and understood merely as a set of guaranteed advantages without corresponding commitments and duties. Democratic principles have nothing in common with demagogy which devaluates honest work and attacks honest people. In the same way that one must show courage in pillorying abuse, one must also show courage in standing up for the defense of the right cause against slanderers.

The struggle against all these negative phenomena cannot be waged in a general way. It must have an absolutely specific form -- that of rectifying the mistakes and errors of specific persons or agencies. Both legal and organizational prerequisites for implementing democratic principles have already been established. However, they are not being applied in practice. Why? Because it is only seldom that the reason lies elsewhere than in specific persons: It usually lies in the fact that some people do not know their rights and their duties, and others find it a "bother" or "hampering" to adhere to set principles and therefore regard them as having "no purpose."

We will have to ponder far, far more than ever before: Why are those who are standing aside from active participation in management not making themselves heard and joining in? At the same time, we cannot close our eyes either to individuals who keep talking about democracy, while not intending to put their shoulder to the common wheel, and are avoiding active participation in the actual solution of problems at production consultations, in work for the public benefit in places where they live, or in some social organizations they have voluntarily joined.

Experience shows us that, in developing socialist democracy, the struggle for a full utilization of the merits of the new social system is no easier than the fight for the very creation of these possiblities in the fire of the revolution.

In many respects, the development of socialist democracy in our society depends on the example set by the communists, regardless of the place where they work -- particularly if the party has entrusted them with leading functions in the management and administration system. It is in keeping with the traditions of our party and with the intentions of its 17th Congress to stand at the head of the struggle to create conditions for developing the working people's initiative and creativity and deepening the struggle for democracy in our lives.

HEALTH OFFICIAL SAYS AIDS 'VERY RARE THUS FAR'

AU270917 Prague RUDE PRAVO weekend supplement HALO SOBOTA No 3 in Czech 24 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Doctor of Medicine Dana Zuskova, chief health officer of the Czech SR: "What We Should Know; The Current Problems Connected With AIDS Prevention"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The epidemiological situation in Czechoslovakia regarding the incidence of AIDS has been favorable thus far. (Since AIDS was discovered, a total of 4 cases of the disease and about 15 cases of clinically healthy carriers infected by the AIDS virus have been reported.) This is because the AIDS virus has been very rare in our conditions thus far. However, as a result of international travel one has to expect that it will be brought into our territory. It is necessary to do everyting possible to prevent the AIDS virus from infecting our currently favorable situation and putting us, a few years down the road, in the situation in which many states already are. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TU OFFICIALS ELECTED -- The following chairmen of Slovak trade unions were electd at the 24-25 January sessions of the union organizations: Libor Vozar for the Slovak Education and Science Employees Trade Union; Maria Chudanicova for the Slovak Communications Workers Trade Union; Monika Palenikova for the Slovak Textile, Clothing, and Leatherworkers Industries Trade Union; Maria Viragova for the Slovak Food Industry Workers Trade Union; Rudolf Durza for the Slovak Local Economy Workers Trade Union; and Jozef Kurec for the Slovak Chemical, Paper, Glass, and Printing Industries Workers Trade Union. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jan 87 pp 1, 2 AU]

GREEK CP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan ADN -- Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party (KKE) Central Committee, arrived in Berlin today on an official visit to the GDR. He is taking up an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The guest was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the SED International Relations Department; and other personages.

Kharilaos Florakis is accompanied by Orestis Kolozof, candidate member of the KKE Political Bureau and head of the KKE International Department, and Panayiotis Lafazanis, candidate member of the KKE Central Committee.

HONECKER SENDS TELEGRAM TO AUSTRIA'S VRANITZKY

AU230953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Franz Vranitzky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria:

On the occasion of your reappointment as chancellor of the Republic of Austria I convey to you most cordial congratulations, which I link with best wishes for successful work to the benefit of your people and peace. I take pleasure in using this opportunity to express my appreciation for the high level of dialogue and the manifold cooperation we have achieved between the GDR and the Republic of Austria.

I am convinced that today's world in particular needs such vivid examples of peaceful and productive coexistence as our states demonstrate in their relations. They promote responsible actions in international politics that strengthen trust and security.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

HAVASI CONTINUES VISIT, CONSULTATIONS IN JAPAN

Meets With Ministers

LD232026 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Test] Tokyo, January 23 (MTI) -- Friday morning Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, gave an interview to a prominent economic daily of Japan, held talks with Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, and later met a group of the leaders of Japan's economic and financial life at a working lunch.

During his visit to the office of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Ferenc Havasi reconfirmed the invitation to Hungary of the Japanese prime minister. In the afternoon Ferench Havasi met Kunarari Tadashi, minister of foreign affairs, and Shintaro Abe, president of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. In the evening the Japanese-Hungarian economic club gave a dinner in honour of the Hungarian delegation.

Visits Academic Town, Store

LD242235 Budapest MTI in English 1826 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Tokyo, January 24 (MTI) - On Saturday Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and his party visited Tsukuba, the largest academic town of Japan 60 kilometres from Tokyo. Ferenc Havasi, who has been in Japan since Thursday, was informed about the work of the centre which employs a research staff of 6,000 and was founded 25 years ago.

Later on, Ferenc Havasi visited a unit of the Seibu concern, Japan's largest department store chain. Seibu is practically the only department store chain which traditionally sells products made in the socialist countries including Hungary. President Yamazaki Kitsuo of Seibu appreciated Hungarian goods and stated that there are still untapped market possibilities. After the presidential briefing Ferenc Havasi and his party saw round the 8 floors of the store which is visited daily by 300 [as received] customers.

On Sunday the Hungarian delegation is to see the sights of Kyoto, the former imperial seat and centre of Japanese civilization and culture. [passage omitted]

Sees Kyoto, Attends Dinner

LD251620 Budapest MTI in English 1518 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Kyoto, January 25 (MTI) -- On Sunday Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and his party saw the sights of Kyoto, the ancient imperial seat of Japan. Konishi Shinbei, president of the federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' association and of the Takeda Chemical Concern, gave a gala dinner in honour of the Hungarian delegation. Karoly Szarka, ambassador of Hungary to Japan, was also in attendance.

Earlier Ferenc Havasi held talks with Prime Minister Ysuhiro Nakasone on topical issues of bilateral relations, and with Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic organizations.

From January 16 to 22 the Hungarian delegation visited China where Ferenc Hasasi held talks with Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CCP CC and president to the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and other leaders of the Chinese party on the ways of improving inter-party relations.

Tours Pharmaceutical Company

LD262048 Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Osaka headquarters of the Takeda Chemical Industry Company on Monday. The guests were briefed by Shinbei Konishi, president of the largest pharmaceutical industry company in Japan on research and development results as well as on the fruitful cooperation between that firm and the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry companies.

Over one third of Hungarian exports to Japan are within the framework of pharmaceutical industry cooperation, and result in an income of nearly 18 million dollars. The Takeda Company cooperates with the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry companies beginning with the research and development phase, and it has purchased the patents for several Hungarian pharmaceuticals. Shinbei Konishi, who is also president of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Industry Federation, following a visit to the research laboratory and production units of the factory, also briefed Ferenc Havasi on concepts for futue cooperation.

Ferenc Havasi was received by Komataro Kondo, vice president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Then the delegation returned to Tokyo where Johai Kono, president of the Japanese-Hungarian Friendship Society gave a dinner in honour of Ferenc Havasi.

Talks With LDP's Takeshita

LD272109 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 27 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, currently in Japan, Tuesday met with Noboru Takeshita, general secretary of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, and Takako Doi, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party. He also held talks with Yashiro Araki, president of the Federation of Japanese Bankers' Societies and the Fuji Bank, and with Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Central Bank. The secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP gave an interview to the NHK television company and delivered a paper at the Hungarian-Japanese economic club.

On January 23, the first day of the visit, Ferenc Havasi met with Japanese Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

As reported, Ferenc Havasi previously visited China at the head of a Hungarian party delegation.

Meets Japanese CP Leader

LD280955 Budapest MTI in English 0700 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, January 28 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Fuva Tecuzo, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, on possibilities for the development of inter-party relations and a few timely issues of the international situation.

The Wednesday morning newsreel of the Janpanese state television (NHK) included an interview with Ferenc Havasi. Later in the day the Hungarian politican visited the Kawasaki museum of the Toshiba company.

GDR'S KROWLIKOWSKI TALKS WITH VARKONYI, OTHERS

LD272103 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, Janurary 27 (MTI) -- State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy to the foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic visited Budapest January 26th and 27th.

He held talks with Gyula Horn, state secretary to the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity, on topical international issues, with particular respect to tasks related to the consolidation of European security and cooperation, and examined relations between the two countries. The state secretary met with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Present at the talks was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

Herbert Krolikowski, who is co-chairman of the Hungarian-GDR committee for cultural and scientific cooperation, met with Jozsef Drecin, state secretary at the Ministry of Culture.

SZUROS HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH FRENCH POLITICIAN

LD261525 Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 26 (MTI) -- On Monday Matyas Szüros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, met in Budapest's Parliament French politician Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, national secretary for foreign affairs of the Rassemblement Pour Ia Republique (RPR).

Cordial talks were held on timely issues of the international situation, with special regard to European cooperation. It was stated that the advancement of the process of detente and the intensification of dialogue between countries with different social systems contribute to strengthening confidence in international relations and create favourable conditions for settling the most pressing problems of peace, security and disarmament.

COOPERATION WITH USSR PRAISED, ENCOURAGED

AU221246 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by Budapest correspondent Stanislav Drumeshki: "Side by Side in Discovering the Secrets of Science"]

[Excerpts] Budapest -- An old Hungarian proverb says: "Good Friends Are Born in Days of Hardship." There are many examples in our present-day reality suggesting that the Soviet Union is precisely such a friend for socialist Hungary. It is not necessary to go back far into the past to cite such examples.

Only 2 or 3 years ago, when aluminium prices suddenly dropped on the world market and the energy needed for its production became very expensive, the Hungarian People's Republic happened to be ina difficult situation. There was considerable danger that some workshops or even entire plants might have to close down. In this critical situation the USSR came to the rescue with its powerful support. The Soviet Union also offered to process double the amount of Hungarian bauxite at the expense of its own electrical power resources. This is how the Soviet Union saved the Hungarian alumimium industry from dire consequences. [passage omitted]

In recent years the Hungarians have strongly felt Soviet assistance in the field of science and technical progress as well. Numerous Hungarian and Soviet scientists will work together for the intensive development of the country during the current 5-year plan period. They will work on 400 scientific subjects. This is the essence of the agreement signed by the two countries on scientific-technical cooperation for the period up to 1990. We must add that this cooperation has existed for almost 40 years. [passage omitted]

The new element of this cooperation is expressed in the expansion of joint operations of individual scientific institutions in both countries, as well as in the establishment of joint scientific collectives in which both Hungarian and Soviet scientists will uncover the secrets of nature. Specialists from the Moscow and Budapest scientific institutes in the chemical sector, already working together, have created 26 new technologies for the analysis of chemical reagents and substances wth varying degrees of purity. [passage omitted]

We must point out that the achievements of Hungarian science are promptly accessible to Soviet scientists. Thus, for example, the USSR obtained highly accurate equipment for the safety of nuclear power stations from the Hungarian People's Republic. Hungarian computer systems for the collection and processing of oceanographic information are operating on Soviet scientific-research ships, Hungarian specialists thoroughly briefed their Soviet colleagues on the most recent industrial methods applied in Hungarian agriculture, and so forth.

Hungary highly appreciates the comprehensive assistance of the Soviet Union and relies upon it, not only in happy days but also in times of hardship. This was once more confirmed by Comrade Janos Kadar in his new year interview with Hungarian radio and television, during which he stressed that the most reliable way to cope with the economic difficulties encountered in the last 2 years is the friendship with the USSR and with the other member-states of the great, socialist family.

SZUROS SPEAKS ON DISARMAMENT, CEMA COOPERATION

AU231527 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jan 87 p 3

[MTI report: "We Are for Disarmament and Negotiations -- Matyas Szuros' Speech at the Tiszakecske Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros paid a visit to Bacs-Kiskun country on 20 January. In Kecskemet, Pal Romany, first secretary of the MSZMP Bacs-Kiskun Country Committee, informed Szuros about the county's political and economic life and the measures taken to compensate for the production losses due to the weather conditions. Then, accompanied by the county's leaders -- among them Istvan Gajdocsi, chairman of the County Council -- Matyas Szuros paid a visit to the PPF country council. His visiting program continued at the Development Enterprise of the Vegetable-Growing Research Institute, and at Tiszakecske, at the local unit of the Kecskemet Agricultural Machine Plant.

Later in the day, Szuros attended an aktiv meeting held at the Tiszakecske town party committee headquarters with the representatives of the area's factories, enterprises, and unit collectives, party and state leaders, workers and intellectuals.

After opening remarks by Sandor Toth, first secretary of the town's parkty committee, Matyas Szuros spoke about the international conditions of our economic construction work, the political possibilities of strengthening our economic relations, and our foreign economic orientations, and he then answered questions. He reminded his audience that, with the advent of nuclear weapons, a qualitatively new situation emerged in international relations. However, mankind's way of thinking and general view did not keep in line with this practically historical technological achievement. The recognition that mankind is no longer immortal and that, by possessing nuclear arms, mankind is able to destroy itself and the Earth has not become the conscious factor determining everyday life. It is a fact that, in the history of mankind, the level of armament has always followed the economic level. We must halt and break this process and must eliminate wars -- as the continuation of politics with weapons -- as a means of solving international issues once and for all.

There is a lot at stake. The Soviet Union not only recognized but also proved, with concrete disarmament proposals made at various international forums, that today the world's security must and can be guaranteed together with the enemy, and that the old saying according to which if one wants peace one must prepare for war is no longer valid. Unfortunately, this intention does not meet with the current U.S. efforts where, instead of rational compromises achieved on the basis of realities, the main goal of the official policy is to upset the balance of power and to achieve superiority.

The MSZMP Central Committee Secretary pointed out the following: "We are for negotiations and for disarmament, and we know that we have to make great efforts in order to achieve our goals. Our international political goals are clearcut and well-outlined, all our people support the Soviet Union and its peace efforts expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, the disarmament initiatives of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, achieved and made public with our active contribution, and the socialist countries' intentions also reflected in the Soviet positions taken at Geneva, Vienna, and Reykjavik."

The major group of questions submitted to Matyas Szuros covered the multifaceted issue of Hungarian-Soviet relations. People are interested in the new agreements achieved for example at the latest Hungarian-Soviet premier-level meeting in December 1986, and Matyas Szuros therefore dealt with this issue at length.

Szuros said Gyorgy Lazar and Nikolay Ryzhkov concretized the principled agreements achieved at the meeting between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev in June 1986. The premiers examined in detail the possibilities of improving Hungary's capitalist payment situation by expanding Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, and they also examined the possibilities of encouraging economic acceleration. They agreed, for example, on an increase of the planned turnover of goods by 1990 that will considerably exceed the planned figures, and an agreement was also achieved on the possibilities of cooperation in third markets. The two sides agreed to the following intention: New forms of cooperation must be found for the new content of economic activity by establishing joint enterprises and ways of creating direct enterprise relations, taking into consideration, of course, the mutually advantageous solutions.

"Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation is of vital importance for us," Matyas Szuros pointed out, and added that "the forms and possibilities of joint activity must be continuously adjusted to the ever new requirements and challenges of international economic development. Our possibilities are encouraging: the economic changes going on in the Soviet Union are favorable also for our own renewal efforts. The principles, however, do not change; unity and internationalism, specific national characteristics and international legitimacy, and equality and mutual advantages continue to characterize our relations. The stress is on the development of efficient forms of cooperation based on coordination of interests, just as in our activity within CEMA. Here too, it is not only the different systems of economic management that we have to make closer to each other but we must also develop adequate forms for cooperation. We have long ago gone beyond the development phase in which the joint economic activity of the CEMA countries was limited only to foreign trade and the exchange of goods and prices played no economic role beyond helping in accounting. It was no accident that this was one of the main issues discussed at the latest, 42nd, session of CEMA, where it was stated that production cooperation, enterprise cooperation, and the joint ventures that already represent a new and more intensive phase are of increasing importance because they are worldwide factors."

"World economic changes all for economic reforms and economic policy renewals in the CEMA countries, too. Direct control has eased almost everywhere and the effects of this flexibility are already perceptible in international economic relations. The reforms and changes will also create possibilities for the renewal of cooperation within CEMA, something the socialist world is in great need of. The experienced efforts are in harmony with our own intentions, and this was declared also at the Central Committee session of November 1986: in solving our people's economic tasks, we should rely on a better utilization of the possibilities inherent in economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, the development of more advanced forms of cooperation, specialization, and enterprise cooperation, and on the creation of joint ventures and joint enterprises."

Outlining in greater detail our place and role in the world, and in response to a question, Matyas Szuros spoke in depth about the development of relations between the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, relations that determine our age and interest everyone. Szuros said that the Reykjavik summit had not been unsuccessful because the possibilities of an agreement appeared so close and flashed up possibilities which had not been present previously. Unfortunately, however, there was no genuine U.S. answer to the dynamic and renewing Soviet foreign policy initiatives, initiatives proved by facts. It is the task of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community, and of us to find a way to make the United States aware of the realities and force it to come to agreements that guarantee peace and security for the peoples of the world.

PARTY LEADERS, MINISTERS ADDRESS WORKERS RALLIES

Ovari, Gyenes Speak

LD232130 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- Leaders of the party and the government are taking part in workers' rallies to give information on the conditions of companies and their employees, the plans and stands of the party, and government leadership on political and economic issues. [passage omitted]

Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, attended a rally in Zalaegerszeg. He stated: "There is no other way of carrying out our socio-economic programme but boosting economic development. We have two difficult issues to cope with, namely a change-over to intensive development and an adjustment to the changing environment of the world economy.

In order to achieve our targets, which is to improve the economic balance of the country, well-organized, purposeful and disciplined work is essential, in every area of society, in management as well as in operations. Employees should be made more interested in increasing production and the practice of consuming more than is produced should be eliminated."

"Our plans are to boost the economy and our resolution to make the living standard of our people stabilize and rise perceivably within the foreseeable future. Production units and companies are expected to operate with responsibility and increased independence.

Independence is only useful where people make use of their initiatives, efforts are made, and people are not awaiting instructions. Such an attitude calls for a shift in approach to management at all levels, a faster reaction to changes, a lack of indulgence, and a demand for disciplined work."

Andras Gyenes, president of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP met workers in Nyireghyhaza and stated:

"In the present difficult situation, our task is to implement the resolutions adopted by the 13th Congress of the HSWP and the related rulings, which include particular guidelines, of the Central Committee. Implementing party decisions is not only a cause of the party members but a shared interest of us all."

"Party organizations will have to use their own resources to ascertain that the guidelines of the congress are followed. Grass-roots organizations will have an important role, and serious obligations to promote the economic activities. They are to use political means mainly to help the company solve its economic tasks. The most important requirement and precondition is that working people, the crucial factor in production, should be encouraged and provided with incentives. Party organs should devote their time and energy to issues as improving competitiveness and the marketable quality of economically produced goods. They have important tasks in involving people in organizing work and the reasonable utilization of labor."

"Our party undertakes not only to lead society but also to serve it. The body itself is led by loyalty and responsibility towards the socialist home-country", he said.

Berecz, Marjai Address Meetings

LD262331 Budapest MTI in English 2056 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- Heads of the Hungarian party and government are currently participating in workers' meetings, where they are collecting information on the situation of the companies and people working there, and briefing them on the plans of party and government leadership, together with its positions on political and economic issues. Workers' meetings were held in several places on Monday.

Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, at a meeting held in Salgotarjan, pointed out that the socio-economic platform of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party had met with the accord of the Hungarian people and at its November session the Central Committee had taken decisions on essential issues, affecting the whole of society when it resolved upon the directions to be taken in improving economic work, and took account of the areas in which the intellectual and physical forces and financial capacities had to be concentrated. Among the important resolutions he also mentioned the position taken by the Central Committee last December, which urged an acceleration of the technological progress essential for attaining economic policy objectives.

"The driving force of our progress is now the technical intelligentsia, and increased material and moral recognition and esteem must be adjusted to this, to the size of their performance. With them and through them we can mobilize huge intellectual capital to attain our objectives, we also want to rely upon them and their knowledge when we mark out our tasks, using the key words of updating the production pattern, accelerating technological progress and implementing a policy of selective development."

Then Janos Berecz mentioned an increase in differentiation as one of the most important tasks of economic building work. "The majority of people accept differentiation if they know that the higher incomes are the result of work done better, for material interest in the good sense of the term is a force of mobilization, and we need individual initiative too."

In analyzing the international conditions for economic building operations Janos Berecz mentioned a number of reasons why the Hungarian people can feel confident. In the first place among them he listed the important economic changes taking place currently in the Soviet Union "the significant elements of which we have described for ourselves too, in one or another form. The key words are rebuilding, acceleration, renewal and openness. We can count on new opportunities in economic cooperation with the CMEA members, and on a wealth of advantage in the international division of labour which can still be exploited. Not only joint production but also economic operation with a joint outlook -- this is the perspective showing itself through the repeatedly new cooperation projects, the new forms of cooperation and the joint ventures."

"Peace is required for all this, so that we can concentrate our forces, and our energy on tackling the most urgent of our matters. And here again we have cause for confidence because we believe that when we voice our will for peace and the security of the peoples of the world at the various international forums, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, then our words have weight," pointed out Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

At the workers' meeting in Nagykanizsa, Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed the need to transform the economic pattern and accelerate technological development. He referred to the difficulties of the national economy and pointed out that despite the problems the Hungarian economy is not close to crisis. This is borne out by the continuity of the international solvency and credit-worthiness of the country, the existence of its foriegn exchange and resource reserves, the good commodity supply to the general public, and the implementation of numerous communal and many family investments.

"There is but one way to move beyond the current economic situation: to change the economic pattern. Manufacture of products that are not up to the requirements of the technological level, which cannot be solved economically, must be reduced and ceased. This must always be a step or two ahead of the building up of up-to-date productive technologies, since in today's times, with a scarcity of resources, it is only possible to produce the resources required for procurement and operation of the new implements by regrouping the money and work-time base tied down in inefficiently operating assets," pointed out Frigyes Berecz.

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers delivered an address at a workers' meeting in Veszprem, where, speaking on international issues, he discussed the value of the aspiration of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the maintenance of peace and for arms reduction.

In connection with this year's tasks in economic building he pointed out: "A sharp differentiation must be brought into effect regarding trends in both company incomes and the incomes of the general public. Economic exports and manufacture of products that better satisfy domestic demands must be developed to a degree exceeding the average."

Speaking on the external economic environment Jozsef Marjai discussed the significant changes which have been taking place in the South Union over recent times. "These changes are favourable to us, too, since they act as a pulling force on the economy of our country," he said. "Meetings between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev and the prime ministers of the two countries were highly significant in Hungarian-Soviet relations. Concrete agreements were also reached at the prime ministers' meeting in December of last year. The Soviet Union is to provide significant short and long term support for the restoration of our national economic equilibrium, tangibly strengthening our foreign economic position as early as this year. We are also negotiating on implementing joint projects, which we would otherwise be unable to bring about through our own forces only. The expansion and acceleration of Hungarian-Soviet technical development and production cooperation will contribute to fulfilment of the tasks set down in the Central Committee resolutions and the national economic plan."

In connection with the furter development of cooperation within the framework of the CMEA, Jozsef Marjai stressed: "The objective is to evolve a system of cooperation that acts to the advantage of all members countries of the socialist community to a greater extent, and to change the existing system in keeping with this, without endangering the achievements already attained. The essence of this is the strengthening of commodity and monetary categories, reliance on enterprise autonomy, decentralization, and the simplification of the organization. One very significant change is that the countries cooperating with one another are supporting ane helping their companies to evolve direct relations with one another."

DEPUTY SECRETARY NEMETH VISITS NOGRAD COUNTY

AU230919 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] MSZMP Deputy General Secretary Karoly Nemeth paid a visit to Nograd County on 20 January. In Salgotarjan, at the headquarters of the county party committee, Nemeth was received by Janos Geczi, first secretary of the MSZMP Nograd County Committee, who informed him about the county's political and economic situation. Particular attention was given to the measures connected with the Central Committee decisions of November 1986 and their results.

The MSZMP deputy secretary general then paid a visit to the Salgotarjan iron foundry and stove factory and, accompanied by Director Sandor Gressai, visited the modern and automated foundry, which, compared to previous years, has increased its production by 25 percent and is exporting a considerable proportion of its products. Nemeth was shown the manufacturing process for the gas stoves that are well known on both the domestic and foreign markets. The director told him that a few years ago this factory had a serious deficit. Last year, however, by strengthening work and technological discipline, tightening up on energy, material, and manpower saving, renewing the product structure, and introducing fruitful methods of financial interest, the factory made a profit of 105 million forints.

After finishing the factory tour, Nemeth met and exchanged views with heads of socialist brigades. The brigade heads said the 1,000 participants in this movement in their factory agreed with the Central Committee decision of November 1986. Today, with less manpower, the enterprise is producing more than ever and is doing its utmost to supply its customers with top quality products. To achieve this, they are mobilizing all internal human resources. The brigades sign contracts with the enterprise management. This year, on an experimental basis, the brigades and the smaller production collectives will receive a great deal of independence: They will carry out the distribution of incomes according to merit and the handing over of bonuses and decorations.

The next location in the visit was Paszto. Here, at the town's party committee headquarters, First Secretary Jozsef Fussy informed Nemeth about the development of the town. He said the town's new center was being built and new shops were opening. On his sightseeing tour of the city, accompanied by musicologists Ilona Valter and Benjamin Rajeczky, Nemeth also visited the town's old center and then paid a visit to the Matraalja state farm. Here Director Gyorgy Juscsak informed the guest about the achievements and initiatives of this large-scale agricultural enterprise of 5,200 hectares. For years the farm's wheat production sells 20,000 pigs every year. In addition to its already operating industrial units, the farm also recently opened a ventures office to facilitate the implementation of practical innovations.

Karoly Nemeth concluded his Nograd County visit at the Szirak Medicinal Plant. Last year this plant exported more than half of its 240 million forints' worth of production to capitalist countries.

BRIEFS

TURKISH CULTURAL EXCHANGE -- Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- On Friday Jozsef Benyi, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Erdogan Aytun, special envoy and minister plenipotentiary, signed in Budapest the 1987-89 cultural and scientific exchange scheme between Hungary and Turkey. The document covers cooperation in the fields of social science, the arts, Turkish study and archaeology, and the study and exchange of historic and scientific documents in national libraries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 23 Jan 87 LD]

'NOTHING NEW' IN REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION SPEECH

LD280959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Delivering his annual speech on the State of the Union to the U.S. Congress, President Ronald Reagan devoted more time and thought to the recent or more distant past than to an analysis of problems with which the United States must quickly deal. Grzegorz Wozniak reports from New York:

[Begin recording] There were no new elements in the part devoted to foreign policy. The President defended the strategy of intensified rearmament. He resorted to the old arguments concerning Nicaragua. Once again, he rejected the Reykjavik model of compromise on disarmament questions. He introduced nothing new that would allow an explanation or ultimately an understanding of political developments in the Middle East. With regard to domestic policy, he announced the reform of the social welfare system and medical insurance, although both matters have been widely debated for some time now in Washington.

The speech was interrupted several times by applause from the audience; nevertheless, in contrast to previous years, this applause came from only a part of the hall. During several standing ovations from the Republicans, the Democrats remained seated in silence. In the so-called Democrats' reply after the speech, House of Representatives Speaker Jim Wright and Senate majority leader Robert Byrd criticized the Reagan social program and, in particular, as Senator Robert Byrd put it, the lack of authority in solving crisis situations in foreign policy.

Commentators drew attention to the strikingly modest agenda for the future outlined by the President and expressed the opinion that the weakened White House prefers to act on the narrowest front possible. In this way, the scale and dimensions of the political setbacks, which, as can be seen, it is taking seriously into account, can be limited from the start. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON PZPR POLITBURO 20 JAN SESSION

AU261856 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique Following PZPR Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 20 January the Politburo heard a report on the participation of party members in the work of PRON and in preparing for its Second Congress.

The effort of thousands of people -- possessing different philosophies and occupations and representing every Polish generation -- in shaping PRON and implementing the idea of national accord arouses respect and recognition.

In the 4 years since the first congress, PRON has become a permanent part of political and social life and has joined together many citizens from all milieus.

The country's stabilization and the need to develop the policy of accord and reform and accelerate the country's development provide PRON with new possibilities of joining the efforts of individuals, social organizations, and self-government bodies.

The discussion prior to the Second Congress will address the implementation of the conclusions stemming from the Sejm and people's council election campaigns and provide valuable inspiration for a future PRON program and strong incentives for PRON work. The party is the ally of all those who combine justified criticism with concern for the country and for the efficient and lawful functioning of state bodies. Party members and cells should back PRON initiatives and seek ways of expanding PRON's powers, including the proposal of nonparty candidates for state administrative and economic posts.

The Politburo placed party members and organizations under an obligation to take an active part in implementing PRON's initiatives and preparing for the congress. It indicated the need for the press, radio, and television to give broad publicity to the topics of accord and rebirth, especially immediately before the congress.

The Politburo viewed the situation in Polish sports and the development plans in this sphere. For many years, Polish sports enjoyed a high international standard thanks to the quality of the training and professionalism of instructors and trainers. However, this standard has clearly dropped in recent years. The reasons are, on the one hand, socioeconomic difficulties which make it impossible to meet the rising costs of sports, costs which have risen drastically in recent years and, on the other hand, the shortcomings and neglect in organization and training concerning various disciplines.

The effect of all this is narrower training, fewer women and girls in competitive sports, and inadequate education and medical care to back the work of trainers.

Justified criticism is also caused by negative phenomena of a moral nature in some disciplines, caused by weak training and organization, leniency toward violations of the rules, a lack of control over the use of funds, inconsistent activity by sports associations, and parochialism displayed by some local communities.

Although the negative phenomena are restricted to only some sports bodies, they nevertheless produce a loud echo which is serious and requires counteraction.

The Politburo said that a gradual improvement to the sports situation should be achieved by icluding sports in the entire sphere of physical culture, better training for competitive sports, and a closer observance of moral principles. Such a path of action also stems from the 10th PZPR Congress resolution.

The Politburo heard a report on plans in sports, both short-term plans involving preparations for the 1988 Olympics, and long-term plans concerning more training for children and young people, better management of sports, better organization for competitive sports, better use and development of sports facilities, and encouragement for the work of sports organizers.

Apart from sports associations, responsibility in this sphere rests with the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Health, professional bodies, and youth organizations.

Television, radio, and the press cannot just report on sports but should also play a greater role in organizing them.

Approving the conclusions presented by the Central Committee's Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism Department and by the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism, the Politburo pointed out that not all of its recommendations contained in the April 1985 "Politburo Decisions Concerning the Development of Physical Culture" are being implemented. The Politburo resolved to return to these matters and at the same time examine the performance of past and present tasks.

The Politburo heard a report on the official visit to Italy by Wojciech Jaruzelski, State Council chairman and PZPR Central Committee first secretary. This visit confirmed the traditional friendship and cooperation between both countries and peoples and constituted a qualitative step forward in Polish-Italian relations. The honest and constructive talks should give a new spur to all spheres of cooperation, especially political, economic, and cultural-scientific cooperation.

It was stated that relations between the two countries that belong to different alliances, may serve as an example in the shaping of detente and cooperation in Europe, the establishment of disarmament, and the preservation of world peace.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the talks held with the leadership of the Italian Communist Party. Information had been exchanged about both parties' activity in healing the international situation and in the struggle for peace and progress in the interests of the working class. There was agreement as to the importance of the socioeconomic development strategy and development of socialist democracy in the socialist countries.

W. Jaruzelski's meeting with Italian trade union leaders was an opportunity to present objective information about the role and activity of the reborn trade union movement in Poland.

The homage paid to the Polish soldiers who died at Monte Cassino proved that every drop of blood shed for the fatherland possesses the same value. It is the supreme duty of all Poles to consolidate the country's security and success and act for the sake of peace and international detente.

The decisions reached during the Italian visit were approved.

The Politburo next examined the State Council chairman's visit to the Vatican.

It stressed the importance of dialogue and relations between Poland and the Apostolic See for the consolidation of positive trends in international relations. This is encouraged by Pope John Paul II's energetic defense of peace and work for the sake of halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, and establishing permanent principles of friendly cooperation between states and peoples. These objectives form the basis of Polish foreign policy and guide the work of the entire socialist community.

The Politburo indicated the role played by dialogue between the PPR authorities and the Apostolic See, and especially the role played by Pope John Paul II's stance in the formation of a favorable climate for church-state relations in Poland. [paragraph continues]

The importance of the development of these relations for the sake of national accord and the welfare of our fatherland was indicated. The Politburo reaffirmed the steadfastness of the socialist state's religious policy, marked by the desire to cooperate with the church in implementing the supreme interests of the state and people and in resolving our society's important problems.

The Politburo examined the official visit by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. An exchange of views on international topics highlighted the weight of the problems of peace and indicated the need to intensify disarmament and the development of international cooperation. It was pointed out that top-level political dialogue between states with different sociopolitical systems is an important part of East-West relations and encourages better understanding and an improvement in the world's political climate.

Approving the conclusions from the review of bilateral relations made during the visit, the Politburo indicated the existing possibilities of bilaterally advantageous cooperation with Japan, especially in the economic sphere. It asked the government to fully implement the decisions reached by both leaderships aimed at expanding Polish-Japanese cooperation and raising it to a qualitatively new level.

The visits have confirmed Poland's increasing role and importance in the international arena. This is the result of the country's political and socioeconomic stabilization and of its stronger position in the socialist community.

CATHOLIC CHURCH VIEWS JARUZELSKI ROME VISIT

Glemp Makes Statement

AU2618382 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23-25 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

["Statement" by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, to SLOWO POWSZECHNE Rome correspondent Antoni Kaplinski at Rome Airport on 22 January]

[Text] Antoni Kaplinski: Immediately following General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the Vatican, the Holy Father said it had been historic. Why do you think it was historic, and how is one to understand this?

Jozef Cardinal Glemp: That is how the mass media, the press, radio, and television, have described the meeting, referring to the Holy Father's words. One may examine Polish history and ask how often has a Polish head of state paid an official visit to the Vatican to meet the Holy Father. Neither President Moscicki did so, nor Narutowicz, nor Pilsudski. In this sense, too, one can say that this visit has been "historic."

A.K.: The Italian press and the world's mass media in general gave this event wide coverage and commented at length on the PPR State Council chairman's visit to Rome and the Vatican. You arrived in Rome several days after the visit. The media are viewing your visit in the broader context of church-state relations in Poland. Therefore, could you please give a brief resume of your Rome visit, which is ending today.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp: I spent several days in Algeria at the invitation of Cardinal Leon Etienne Duval, archbishop of Algiers. I held talks with him and other bishops of that country. I also met with the Polish emigre community and with Poles staying there temporarily. I spoke about this on Vatican Radio. On the way back to Poland I stopped over in Rome. I spoke to the Holy Father. I am very satisfied with my meeting with him. I also held talks at the Secretariat of State and other departments of the Curiate of Rome.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit has and will continue to have great significance. Most of all, it is changing the imponderability caused by certain psychological attitudes.

A.K.: How do you view church-state relations in Poland in the present situation?

Jozef Cardinal Glemp: This is a very broad topic. It should be viewed as a continuing process, not as a statistic. The relations are developing dynamically. Of course there are many problems. We are trying to resolve them step by step. We are facing matters which we are calmly solving.

A.K.: Thank you very much for the talk, Father.

Catholic Paper Comments

AU261929 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23-25 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Zbigniew Czajkowski commentary: "Italian Chances and the Vatican's Expectations"]

[Text] The visit to Italy and Vatican by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR State Council chairman, has provided a new stimulus for Polish-Italian and Polish-Vatican relations.

The Polish-Italian meetings and talks took place at various forums -- political, economic, and cultural. With their authentic dialogue, they have refuted the Italian press' suggestions before the visit that Wojciech Jaruzelski was coming to Rome for "help and support" and that Italy, particularly Bettino Craxi's government, had undertaken the quite risky task of "opening the gates to the West for Jaruzelski." On the very first day of the visit, these false and boastful "pre-commentaries" gave way to more objective reports on the talks. Wojciech Jaruzelski's meeting with President Francisco Cossiga and long talk with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi have shown that even countries with different systems, even those belonging to opposing alliances, yet existing on the same continent, can have many affairs in common, affairs that are vital and important to both of them. Poland and Italy have been joined for years, if not for centuries, by mutual relations and contacts, especially in culture. Culture has acted as a "bridgehead" to greater mutual knowledge between both countries and to the transfer of national, intellectual, moral, and esthetic values. Today also, culture may facilitate the spread of contacts to new spheres such as science and technology, industry, and trade. Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed economic cooperation and its development possibilities with Italian industrialists and trade unionists. Italian partners displayed a interest in Polish technological solutions. There are great possibilities of increasing trade in machinery, coal, and other raw materials on the basis of partnership and competition. [paragraph continues]

This provides a solid basis for dialogue and economic exchange. In the scientific and cultural spheres broad plans, discussed during the talks, are being framed for long-term contacts, joint cultural institutes, student exchange, and mutual information on our countries, languages, and customs.

In Polish eyes, sociopolitical life in Italy remains, perhaps unjustly, behind that of Great Britain or France, whereas the age-long Polish-Italian contacts are begging for revival and inspiration.

The Polish-Italian talks noted and stressed this fact, which could serve as an example of a new kind of relationship between countries which, though belonging to different alliances, exist on the same continent, a relationship which would overcome the stiff ideological and political divisions into East and West. This concept, which manifested itself during the talks, must give rise to a new peaceful international order which, based on political realism, common sense, and imagination, would be an important part of both countries' peace policy.

The Polish-Italian talks were the result of this kind of thinking. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed this at the press conference prior to the Polish delegation's departure: "In the present complicated international situation, we regard this visit and these contacts as an important aspect of internal European and East-West relations. With this in mind, we expressed our desire that our relations with Italy assume a model character." In turn, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi described the talks thus: "Many obstacles have been overcome, and many chances have been created that I hope will be used to open the door to new and more promising prospects of accord. I am convinced more than ever before that the chosen path of maintaining contacts and cooperation is the right one."

The visit to the Vatican possessed a different nature. Not only did it concern Polish-Vatican relations, but it involved a meeting of two eminent personalities, the head of the Roman Catholic Church and the head of a socialist state. The Holy Father even described it as historic, and the State Council chairman stressed that he had "encountered" the pope's "understanding." These are very significant statements which were taken up by the Western media. The Vatican meeting is viewed as exceedingly important and prompted headlines like "Two Poles Talk Without Witnesses" and "Historic Meeting in the Vatican."

We do not know the contents of the "tete-a-tete" between John Paul II and Wojciech Jaruzelski, which was longer than planned. But we do know what both of them said immediately afterwards. The Holy Father wished that "this visit may bear much-desired fruit for Poland and Europe," whereas General Jaruzelski said: "I am very pleased with every meeting with Your Holiness, and I find this meeting particularly important because it is taking place in the Vatican, during my Italian visit, and, one may say, on the eve of Your Holiness' visit to Poland."

These two brief yet important statements illustrate the significance and necessity of the Vatican visit best of all. As journalists have said, they forecast further developments not only of talks on regulating Polish-Vatican relations but also on settling the situation and status of the Catholic Church in socialist Poland. All this is in expectation of the Holy Father's pilgrimage to Poland, in the context of his peaceful mission, and in the climate of the Polish pope's great moral authority in the world.

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU271125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 87 p 4

[Jerzy A. Salecki article: "The Church, Politics, and the State"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Catholic Church in Poland is a component part of the universal church and an element of its world structure. At the same time, functioning in a specific state and presiding over the masses of the faithful and over the clergy, both of whom represent a specific nation, the church must necessarily assume a position vis-a-vis Polish reality and vis-a-vis the basic issues affecting the Poles and their fatherland and state. Willy-nilly, precisely because of its moral authority, which most people recognize, the church's voice concerning public affairs will always amount to making a more or less political statement. [passage omitted]

In Polish reality the church can retain its moral authority only if its policy cares for the interests of the people and the fatherland and for the present and future of Poles and Poland, which it should regard not as a theoretical entity, but as a specific state, one that exists in central Europe, is socialist, is linked by certain alliances, and continues to realize a certain program in domestic policy, the economy, culture, education, social changes, the model of government, and "accord and struggle."

Polish national interests the Polish raison d'etat expressing the resolve to maintain peace, independence, and the people's free existence; and aspriations, efforts, and needs determined by Polish society constitute the elements that must prejudge the position and policy of the church if its authority in the community of the faithful and the clergy is to be preserved.

That is why the strategy of the Polish "Julian" Catholic Church does not express unequivocal support for all kinds of adversaries of socialism, even though this church fights against the party in the area of world outlook. The reason for this is that, by fighting against the state and thereby threatening the organizational structure of the fatherland and the "place on the earth" in which Poles live, these adversaries proclaim concepts and aspirations that harm Polish interests. In relation to the church, they play the role of the alternative group of the "indignant" ones and, which determines everything in advance, the role of the force that threatens the realization of Polish interests, which the church invariably recognizes and supports through its authority, even though the form of this recognition and support may be greatly controversial.

The church's sense of responsibility, prudence, and common sense continue to elicit obvious reservations and pretensions on the part of the adversaries of socialism. Adam Michnik, who has been known for years as an adversary of the socialist state, wrote as far back as 1977 about the church's "fear of Julian policy, which preaches opposition to lay power, and of the possible consequences of this policy." He expressed the hope that antisocialist groups would receive the church's full support if they got rid of "political atheism."

Michnik's tactical advice inspired spectacular activities of the notorious Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR, and its branches in various segments of society. The collective expiation of the old militant atheists and the simultaneous and ostentatious use of religious symbols, including crosses, badges with the Holy Mother, and buttons with the pope' image, which leaders of "trade union," "social," and "political" movements carry, were supposed to induce the Episcopate to "go over to the attack" and to support irresponsible activities and efforts that threaten a national catastrophe. [passage omitted]

The strenuous efforts of the adversaries of socialism to win the "protective screen" and alliance of the church attest indirectly to the weakness of the "opposition movement" and to its accidental place within Polish society, regardless of the movement's temporary popularity. That is why propaganda efforts are continuing to make popular those representatives of the clergy who, disregarding encyclical pronouncements, Vatican decisions, and the prudent policy followed by the leadership of the Polish church, have committed themselves to militant activities, which have nothing to do with the pastoral commission.

Arogant and wanting to impose their own viewpoints on others, the adversaries of people's rule went as far as to tell even the Polish primates what to do. they criticized Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski for his sense of responsibility, which they described as "temporizing," for his sense of moderation, which they describe as "fear," and for his letter to the clergy, which they describe as "destructive tattle." [passage omitted]

One of the authors writing for the Paris KULTURA pinned a disapproving label of "comrade" on Cardinal Jozef Glemp for his patriotic and most responsible activities in an extremely difficult period, for his moderation, and for actions equally beneficial for Poles and Poland as well as for the Polish church and its authority.

The pretensions of the adversaries of people's rule vis-a-vis the church are common knowledge. They would like the church to follow political and not personal considerations when defending the people who are in conflict with the state. They want the church to defend these people in the name of the political considerations they profess. There is more to it than semantics. The defense of human rights, the recognition of man's dignity, and the issue of man's self-realization, which are just a few of the aspects of the aforementioned personal considerations, constitute the real platform of the difficult but constructive dialogue between Catholics and Marxists and predetermine many convergent and even identical aims of the lay state and the church. Although they proceed from different premises and view the meaning of existence in different ways, Thomist personalism and Marxist humanism have the same general beliefs on the questions of earthly life, which are of equal interest to believers and nonbelievers. Man as an agent is their joint theme, despite the "Julian" character of the church, the materialistic ideology of the party, and the lay character of the state. The church's political evaluation of man's value would necessarily lead to conflicts with lay power.

Since the church is not an equal partner for the state, the area of politics cannot be a platform for their cooperation. What is more, the church does not want such cooperation, despite the arguments and efforts of some "politicized" priests. Cooperation with the lay authorities in the area of man, the family and society is something else.

The opportunities in this regard continue to be exploited with a view to their implementation. The results in this regard will be determined by what lay Poles and priests have never lacked: A sense of responsibility for our joint Polish affairs.

MILITIA RESERVE TO RECEIVE GREATER POWERS

AU261749 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 Jan 87 p 2

[Report signed (KK)': An Amendment to the ORMO Law"]

[Text] In the middle of December, the Sejm was presented with a government draft amendment to the law governing the Voluntary Citizens' Militia Reserve [ORMO].

This draft was first discussed at the 20 January meeting of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Sejm Commission for Legislative Affairs.

According to the government preamble, the amendment is meant to improve ORMO's activity and adapt it to the present and future requirements of this organizations. The nature of the changes will largely be determined by the law on the system of people's councils and local self-government, and by the law governing the office of minister of internal affairs and the powers of the bodies subordinate to him.

The change apply mainly to ORMO's organization, which will be adapted to the state's administrative division. A nationwide watch committee over ORMO will be created. The people's councils will have guaranteed control over ORMO activity. Local watch committees and their directors will be obliged to inform the people's councils about ORMO's activity.

The draft also expands the powers of ORMO when defending law and order and grants ORMO members full renumeration for the performance of this civic duty. The scope of ORMO activity (including the use of mace in self-defense) is discussed in some detail.

There is no doubt that the draft will encourage discussion among some circles. Nevertheless, the legal rules governing ORMO serve to raise this organization's social status and permit an intensification of its activity.

As a result of the talks by the Sejm commissions, a special subcommittee has been appointed to prepare a Sejm draft amendment to this law.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES YAKOVLEV, DOBRYNIN, MEDVEDEV

LD241857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Jan Glowczyk, Henry Bednarski and Andrzej Wasilewski met Aleksandr Yakovlev, Anatoliy Dobrynin and Vadim Medvedev, the CPSU Central Committee secretaries who are visiting Warsaw. [passage omitted]

In connection with the PZPR and the CPSU agreeing on a program for the development of ideological cooperation between the two parties up to 1990, Wojciech Jaruzelski received the three CPSU Central Committee secretaries.

BRIEFS

FIRM WINS PRC CONTRACT -- Warsaw, Jan 21 -- The Polish Kolmex foreign trade company and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation signed a contract for deliveries to China of 1,700 freight cars and 400 transport trucks in the years 1988-1990, according to reports from Beijing. The 120-million Swiss franc contract is the biggest ones signed so far for shipments of Polish engineering industry products to China. It was won by the Polish company amid sharp competition with many foreign companies, including world leading makers and exporters of rolling-stock. Last year Kolmex also signed big many-year contracts for deliveries of railway cars to the Soviet Union and Switzerland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 21 Jan 87 LD]

COUNTY PARTY PLENUMS HELD; AKTIVS PLEDGE SUPPORT

AU271928 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] Plenary meetings of the county party committees with the aktivs in agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management have been held throughout the country.

The proceedings of the plenary meetings were attended by full and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, and also by members of the National Council of Agriculture's Executive Bureau, leading personnel from ministries and other central bodies, and representatives of mass and civic organizations.

Participants in discussions expressed the feelings of ardent love and boundless gratitude the working people in agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management as well as all our nation nurture for the party secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for his untiring and brilliant activity devoted -- with exemplary patriotic and revolutionary self-denial -- to the continuous flourishing of the homeland, to consistently raising the people's material and cultural standard of living, to increasing Romania's role and prestige in the world, and to the cause of peace, disarmament, cooperation, and understanding throughout the world. All those who took the floor highly valued the party secretary general's decisive contribution to continuously modernizing and developing our socialist agriculture -- a basic branch of the national economy that has a particularly important role in increasing the country's wealth and the people's well-being -- and to drafting and implementing the objectives of the new agrarian revolution.

During the debates the activity carried out and the results obtained last year by the party bodies of managerial collectives in the state and cooperative agricultural units, food industry, forestry, and water management were thoroughly examined in accordance with the orientations and tasks included in the speech Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu delivered at the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food industry, Forestry, and Water Management in December 1986 -- a speech that is a document of particular importance and a mobilizing program of work and revolutionary activity for all those who work in these sectors of activity. In the reports presented as well as in the speeches of those who took the floor emphasis was laid on the important increase achieved in the yields of grain and industrial plants, in vegetable growing and animal breeding, and in deliveries of agricultural and food stuffs to the state stock. In this respect, the meetings highlighted the advanced experience and initiatives leading to great yields in many front ranking units -- particulary in Olt County -- which, though the record yields they achieved, fulfilled the objectives of the new agrarian revolution and demonstrated with the power of the facts the great possibilities of our socialist agriculture. At the same time, in a strong critical and self-critical manner the participants examined the cause that led to the nonfulfillment of production plan in some units and set forth concrete measures and actions to eliminate shortfalls in organizing the activity, to rationally and intensively use the land stock and the other means of production and manpower, and to strictly observe the rules of discipline and utilization of technological means in all the sectors of activity.

The discussions resulted in practical conclusions, proposals, and initiatives that can lead to a radical improvement of the whole activity. All communists and all working people in these sectors and branches of the national economy took the pledge to work with high patriotic responsibility under the direct leadership of the party bodies and organizations, to commendably fulfill the plan for 1987 and for the whole 5-year plan period and the special programs for modernizing production, and to unflinchingly implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the goals of the new agrarian revolution.

At the end of the proceedings, in an atmosphere of strong patriotic commitment, the participants in the plenary meetings sent cables to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TRIBUTE AT BIRTHDAY CEREMONY

AU261846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1421 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/1/1987 -- Celebrations on January 26 honoured the birthday of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his long revolutionary activity.

The attendence included full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, members of the State Council and the government.

A letter to Nicolae Ceausescu from the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania was read out during the ceremony by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council.

Warmly thanking for the appreciation and the good wishes, the RCP general secretary and president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech that was followed with great interest and punctuated by strong applause.

The ceremony was actually a tribute that the communists, all the citizens of Romania brought to Nicolae Ceausescu, an experienced revolutionary and ardent patriot whose heroic life and work have intertwined for over five decades with the struggle of the Romanian Communist Party, with the vital interests of the people, with its foremost aspirations for peace, liberty, independence and progress.

Emphasis was placed on the deciding role of the party general secretary and president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, in the initiation, organization and implementation of the Romanian party and state home and foreign policy. Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to revolutionary theory and practice was underscored as well as to making a truly renewing spirit prevail in the whole work for the multilateral progress of the homeland, the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and its advancement to communism.

Furthermore, reference was made to the high appreciation, the initiatives and actions of the RCP General Secretary and President of the Republic Nicolae Ceausescu enjoy worldwide, with emphasis on his outstanding contribution to a constructive settlement of the major issues of our times, his decisive steps for the rally of forces everywhere, of world public opinion with a view to guaranteeing people's foremost right to free and independent existence, so as each nation can peacefully streamline its efforts toward material and spiritual progress.

The ceremony was also an opportunity to bring to the fore the far-reaching echo of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity for an undelayed halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the elimination of the nightmare of a devastating nuclear conflict, for the building of a better and more just world, free of weapons and wars, for the triumph of the policy of detente, disarmament, security, understanding and broad collaboration among nations.

The participants in the festivity addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm congratulations and wishes of long life beside Mme Elena Ceausescu, of good health and happiness, great power of work, further remarkable accomplishments in his highly-responsible activity, many years at the helm of the party and state to ensure the unflinching attainment of the targets set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, and guide with the same wisdom and revolutionary daringness the historic work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, peace, understanding and collaboration with all countries.

ROME PEACE FOUNDATION AWARDS PRIZE TO CEAUSESCU

AU222031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 22/1/1987 -- A ceremony was held in Rome these days during which the prize "For International Peace and Solidarity" was awarded to President Nicolae Ceausescu by the "Ignis Ardens" World Peace Alliance Foundation.

Presenting the distinction, the secretary-general of the foundation requested that it be handed over to the Romanian head of state as an expression of the appreciation he enjoys in Italy and throughout the world for his decade-long activity for the promotion of the lofty ideals of peace, solidarity and collaboration among all peoples.

Speaking at the ceremony, the president of the International Academy of Cultural Propaganda stressed that Romania had always proved its wish for peace, and asserted itself as a major factor in the fight for disarmament, for the building of a better and more just world, the promoter of such foreign policy guidelines being President Nicolae Ceausescu. In the context, the speaker recalled the important actions, steps and initiatives taken by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by Romania, underscoring the recent unilateral five-per-cent cut of arms, troops and military spending which is a telling proof of the Romanian people's firm will to back, through tangible measures, the policy of peace and disarmament, of confidence and collaboration among all world peoples.

The president of the Art and Culture Academy and the president of the Academy of International Relations, Art, Tourism and Shows also spoke during the ceremony to praise the Romanian president's high moral standing as well as his activity for the progress of the country, the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty, collaboration and rapprochement among peoples, for disarmament and the promotion of peace.

Occasioned by the awarding ceremony, a sociopolitical book exhibition was opened in Rome which displays President Nicolae Ceausescu's works in the Italian and other widely spoken languages.

DASCALESCU CONGRATULATES AUSTRIA'S VRANITZKY

AU232059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/1/1987 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu sent a telegram to the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Franz Vranitzky, on his having been appointed to that office, whereby he conveys him cordial congratulations as well as best wishes of success in his activity. The telegram also expresses the belief that the ties of collaboration between the two governments will further develop, in the interests of both countries, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

GORBACHEV ADDRESS AT PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

LD271953 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, Jan 27 (TANJUG) -- The chief criterion of cadre policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the cadres' relationship towards the party strategy on the restructuring in the country -- emphasized General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at today's plenum of the party Central Committee.

In characterizing the restructuring as a "turn and measures of the revolutionary character," he underscored "we simply do not have any other road. We must not retreat, and we do not have where [as received] to retreat."

In his words, the Politburo associates the restructuring in the first place with the universal development of socialist democracy, the consistent application of the self-management principles in production, and the real participation of people in the settlement of all the questions of life. Gorbachev said that the new act on enterprises, to be issued for public discussion, provides for the setting up of general consultations and of the councils of working collectives with the decisive rights in the settlement of the questions of production, and of the social and cadre policies. He made it clear that the introduction of elections for the managers of enterprises, plants, and other organizational units was the most important point of the development of democracy in the domain of production.

Setting out that the election system "must not be left aside", Soviet party leader underlined that the electorate must be offered a number of candidates for one post, to avoid the elections' becoming a formality. When electing party organs, too, in his view, changes should be introduced and intra-party democracy expanded.

Head of the Soviet party pointed out that people in the Soviet Union think highly of the party's course toward re-structuring, but changes for the better are being carried out too slow. He openly spoke of the "negative processes in the past" stressing that without their complete unmasking "there was no guarantee the mistakes would not be repeated".

Conservatism, inertia and the rejection of everything that failed to conform to usual patterns prevailed in the recent past, Gorbachev considers. Stressing that an entire mechanism impeding social-economic development originating from shortfalls in the functioning of socialist democracy was formed, Gorbachev said that the restriction of the rights of enterprises and unions had particularly hard consequences. The social property belonged to no one and was free of charge. Prejudices were in evidence in relation to commodity-financial relations and the laws of value, as well as a voluntarist approach to economy and levelling, Gorbachev said. All this resulted, as the majority of indicators show, in the obligations of the last three five year plan not being fulfilled.

In spite of a tremendous work, the party leading cadre failed to assess critically and on time the dangerous increasing of negative trends, Gorbachev stressed. He cited that the collective work was impaired and the attention was not paid to furnishing fresh forces. A technocratic style of work prevailed and many party members holding leading positions were not subject to control. Hence, there were many dismissals in the base and very few at the top, Gorbachev also said.

FURTHER ON HASANI VISIT TO INDIA FOR AFRICA FUND

For reportage on the visit to India by President Sinan Hasani, including opening and closing addresses delivered to the Africa Fund session held in New Delhi, see the India section of the 28 January South Asia DAILY REPORT.

CAMBODIA'S SIHANOUK DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

LD222106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 22 (TANJUG) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk ended a six-day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade this evening for Beijing.

During the visit Sihanouk conferred with top Yugoslav officials. Both sides stressed their commitment to the principles of nonalignment and expressed hope for an early peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean question, and the restoration of Kampuchea's status as an independent, neutral and nonaligned country.

MIKULIC VISITS NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

LD271837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- It is still ordinary citizens, and not the organs and organizations as exponents of self-managing, public, and other functions, including the federal administration organs whose constitutional duty it is to oversee the implementation of constitutionality and law, who most frequently appeal to the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

This was emphasized in the course of a conversation Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], had with members of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court during his visit to this institution today. Particular attention was drawn to the increased volume of work for the Constitutional Court, due not only to the growing number of appeals but also to the increasingly complex nature of problems the court is expected to deal with. This, in turn, has led to an increase in the number of disputed laws. Invan Franko, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, informed the FEC president about the problems the Yugoslav Constitutional Court encounters in its work and about the court's cooperation with the organs in the federation.

FEC President Branko Mikulic briefed the members of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court on the FEC's assessment of last year's economic results and on the federal government's efforts in implementing this year's economic policy. He placed particular emphasis on the development strategy for a number of economic sectors, primarily the energy industry, transport, tourism, and small businesses. In addition to referring to the difficulties, the FEC president was also able to present some very convincing figures designed to disperse the illusion that we are making no progress. The members of the Constitutional Court voiced their views about Branko Mikulic's remarks and gave support to the FEC's measures to ensure a consistent implementation of constitutionality and law. To this end they suggested specific initiatives and proposals for regulating some of the aspects of constitutionality and law.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES CHANGES IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD231543 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1328 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG) -- According to some indications, socialism is returning to its authentic tradition. It is overcoming its dogmas and entering a phase of revolutionary discontinuity, writes Yugoslav publicist Milija Komatina in the latest edition of Belgrade's MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA (REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) magazine.

The author says a phase of reforms is being entered, but without strictly adhering to anything that has already been built and in relation to which the leading elite and ideology have established "aprioristic taboos".

The current events in socialism, Komatina says, are the result of objective needs for the development of socialism and the mature awareness of the need for changes, and are not only the result of the coming to power of some individuals who show understanding for these needs.

When conditions ripened for the Soviet Union to start on the path of Destalinisation, Nikita Khrushchev appeared and did precisely what conditions at the time permitted, and as much as he could as an individual. Today, something new is being undertaken by Mikhail Gorbachev, but again it is based only on what the society he heads is capable of implementing, says Komatina.

Reforms in socialist countries are a challenge to socialist thought which should also undergo innovation, Komatina says and points out that shortages, as well as productional non-competitiveness, as compared to capitalism, have made popular the ideologies according to which socialism should disappear or look up to capitalism in its development.

In this context, Komatina says, statements that the progressive nature of changes in socialist countries should be evaluated in relation to the extent of attention devoted to renewing the private sector, appear if not ill-meant, then extremely naive.

From this point of view the Yugoslav model of socialism cannot be considered the only one possible, says the author. Socialist self-management, in the sense of a road to creating associations of free producers, is the "sought form" of the struggle for communism, but producers throughout the world can unite in various ways and can name their movements and organisations differently, adds the author.

Komatina concludes that revolution and socialism can be developed only by surpassing both bourgeois society and lower socialist forms and contents. A more complete analysis of everything that is happening, he says, points to a conclusion which is somewhat similar to the programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which sets out that nothing is so sacred that it cannot be surpassed by something better.

NUCLEAR ENERGY PLANNING CONTINUES; BIDS EXAMINED

AU251428 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jan 87 p 7

[Dragan Antic report: "Who Is in Favor of Nuclear Power plants?"]

[Excerpt] Whether nuclear power plants will be built in Yugoslavia will be known with certainty only by the middle of this year. Until then -- as Slavko Vrhovac, engineer in charge of the nuclear program at the Yugoslav Electricity Generation Community, told us -- a large number of experts continue behind closed doors to examine the bids received.

Ten foreign bids and one domestic one, their paper weighing almost 5 metric tons, will shortly be conveyed to the Federal Executive Council, and if everything runs according to plan, the Federal Executive Council will then submit them to the SFRY Assembly.

Let us recall: Bids for the construction of nuclear power stations were invited "in accordance with the social accord" signed by five republican communities and one provincial electricity generation community (Montenegro and Kosovo are not interested), with "the aim of selecting a uniform nuclear technology for all the future nuclear power stations that will be built in our country."

In contrast to some experts, it seems that the Yugoslav public at large opposes further construction of nuclear power stations, at least in the near future. [passage omitted]

'SATIRICAL' POLITIKA STORY DRAWS PROTESTS

AU271631 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 27 (AFP) -- The publication in a major newspaper here of a "satirical" story on the life and career of a well-known retired general and his French-born wife has drawn a huge wave of protests from readers, intellectuals, and many journalists at the newspaper.

In a petition, a hundred journalists at the newspaper POLITIKA declared that they were "outraged" by this "shameful text" on Doctor Gojko Nikolis and his wife, the former Marguerite d'Anjou, a member of one of the oldest families of the French aristocracy. They asked their editor-in-chief to apoligize to the Nikolis family.

The POLITIKA story described in unflattering terms the career of Dr. Nikolis, a retired diplomat who fought in the Spanish Civil War and the Second World War, questioned his mental health and mocked his marriage to a "lady of the French aristocracy" who, the story alleged, has been an agent for her country's secret service.

Dr. Nikolis is an outspoken critic of the Yugoslav Communist regime.

In a letter to the management of POLITIKA, 150 intellectuals also expressed their "revulsion" and suggested that the newspaper change its name to "Poli(ce)tika" to show "what hands they have fallen in." They said the integrity of Dr. Nikolis and his wife is "unquestionable."

The newspaper was also swamped with letters from angry readers.